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First year - 200-250 rubles per month;
 Second year - 240-300 rubles per month;
 Third year - 280-300 rubles per month;
 Fourth year - 320-380 rubles per month;
 Fifth year - 360-410 rubles per month;
 Seniors - 400-430 rubles per month;

Some students who have grades of "excellent" in all subjects and who have good civic-political records receive so-called "Stalin" stipends of around 700 rubles a month. The maximum number of Stalin stipends is 5-12 depending on the institute.

3. The following are basic expenses of the students in the first year courses:
 - (a) Tuition - 300-400 annually or 25-30 rubles per month;
 - (b) Notebooks, paper, etc (assuming that the students use books from the library and drafting equipment from the drafting room) - 30 rubles a month;
 - (c) Rent in the dormitory - 10-15 rubles a month;
 - (d) Entertainment and miscellaneous living expenses - 30 rubles a month;
 - (e) Clothing and shoes - 50 rubles per month.

Even observing the strictest economics, all these expenses will amount to 150-160 rubles a month. Thus, even if a student receives a stipend, he is left with only 50-90 rubles a month, which is entirely inadequate. Expenses of upper-classmen are significantly higher.

4. As a result, the great majority of students are obliged to earn money on the side in order to get their education and take care of their living expenses. Students who live with their parents and receive assistance from them are in somewhat better situation, and it must be admitted that there are many such students. Most parents, even when they have hardly enough for their own needs, try to help out their children at least through the first year or two. Many students, knowing that their parents are themselves in want, refuse this assistance, preferring to go along half-hungry and making their own way.
5. It is comparatively simple to get part-time work, particularly labor. As noted above, the overwhelming majority of higher educational institutions are under control of the various ministries, and usually there are enterprises and organizations subordinate to the same ministry and located in the same town as the institution where students can do part-time labor or piece-work, and usually receive their wages immediately upon completing the assigned work. Usually students can make up to 200 rubles a month in this type of work. Trade unions of the educational institutions generally assist students in securing part-time employment, and in arranging terms of pay and working conditions. Furthermore, the management of organizations often requests the administration of an institute to make available certain numbers of students for certain periods of time. The administration of the institution generally offers no objection to the student engaging in part-time work as long as he keeps his grades up. There are occasions when students work during school hours. This occurs when there is a particularly heavy work load in port areas and railroad stations, or in plants that have priority work.
6. It must be admitted that most educational institutions provide satisfactory living conditions for their students. Every higher educational institution has a dormitory and the larger institutions have student villages. Conditions are somewhat worse in cities that suffered war damage, but in most cases, dormitories were repaired or rebuilt fairly expeditiously. All out-of-town students are provided with space in a dormitory and, if the dormitories are filled, the administration of the institution rents private rooms. Students in their first and second years live five to eight to a room and in some instances 15-20 to a room, while older students live three to five to a room. Students in maritime higher educational institutions live in barracks and are not permitted to live in private rooms or in the homes of their parents. In many institutions, married students are given separate rooms. The dormitories provide the necessary furniture, electricity, radio outlets and a weekly change of linen. The dormitories have laundries for

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the students' personal things. Large dormitories have dining rooms, stores, cafeterias, reading rooms, barber shops and even steam baths. Note: more common in Russia; equivalent to US showers. The dormi- tories keep a staff of cleaning women and janitors and also require certain hygienic standards from the students. The students themselves organize committees to inspect the rooms of the students and organize contests for the neatest rooms. Those students who keep their rooms in perfect shape have the right to select the room they want for the next year.

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7. Dormitories are not always located immediately adjacent to the class room buildings, and students are in some instances obliged to walk or ride to their classes.

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831.3	N
831.7	N

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